

Explanatory Notes by Rev. John Hall, D. D., LL. D., of New York—From The Sunday School—Subject: "Gentiles Seeking Jesus," John xii, 20-36.

Our lesson, though including many great truths on which we can only glance rapidly, has a unity in it. It is all suggested by the "Gentiles," i. e., non-Greek-speaking Jews, but born Greeks, proselytes, no doubt (for they came among the keepers of the feast, coming to see Jesus). This again is connected with the foregoing passages. A thirdfold honor is done to Jesus. First Mary anoints him. Then the people hail him as king. Now thirdly, the Greeks seek him, feeling toward him. All he says—and this is the close of his public speaking as John reports it, the rest of this gospel is to his disciples—follows from the suggestive visit of the Greeks.

V. 20. In one sense Judaism seems narrow, but it provided for others than Jews coming into its privileges. See Solomon's prayer for the stranger in I Kings viii, 41, 42. Many did come like these Greeks. They are spoken of as worshippers. They came to Philip of Bethsaida, why, we cannot tell. He seems to have been slow and hesitating. (See John vi, 5, and xiv, 9). He comes and tells Andrew, with whom he seems connected also in the report of the feeding of the five thousand. Sometimes men in a company "take to" one another. He was of the city of Andrew (John i, 44). The simple wish of the Greeks is to see Jesus, and Andrew and Philip tell Jesus. What the Lord did we are not told. But it is not unreasonable to think that the words he spoke, as the Greeks suggested them, may have had a bearing on them. Jesus never made a "sensation." He did not cry nor lift up his voice, nor make a stir in the street. This request was not without significance. The wise men from the east came with their homage at his birth. Here are Greeks from the west, coming on the eve of his death. "Many shall come from the east and west," etc. (Matthew xiii, 12). The magi, taught from above, honor a wisdom greater than theirs. "The Greeks seek after wisdom." They are on the way to it when they say, "We would see Jesus." All that falls short of seeing him is unsatisfying. Oh, that all our schools and colleges, where ancient literature and modern culture are studied, had this inspiration! The desire of the Greeks results to the Saviour's mind all that would follow from his work, and this brings with fresh vividness the work itself.

(V. 23) probably to the disciples and the Greeks he says, "The hour is come, that the Son of man should be glorified," i. e., his real character and work displayed, as in his dying, rising and setting up a kingdom for Jews and Gentiles. He had been rejected, misunderstood. His true nature and work will now be seen.

V. 24. Then the Saviour employs a suggestive figure, describing first himself in his glorified, and then secondly his people. (His glorified yet I am to die. This looks strange; but it is not so really. If a grain of wheat keeps itself, so to speak, whole, and does not die, nothing more comes of it; but if it die, it goes into the ground and is dissolved, more of its kind is the result. If I do not die, I shall be the Son of man, but alone. If I die, a great multitude that no man can number will be my seed (Isa. liii, 10), my brethren, the children whom God will give me." So it is with his people. If they think only of ease, comfort, self-preservation, nothing comes of them. If they are willing to spend and be spent for God, there is fruit. What made Livingstone, Moffat, Carey, Duff, Brainerd—what made martyrs and apostles—great? (This figure would suit Greeks. Paul uses it to the Corinthians in another point of view (I Cor. ix, 36).)

V. 25 is a plain statement of the truth so vividly set forth. Guard your life from any risks from doing duty and it comes to nothing. Be willing, if need be, to lay it down for Christ's sake and it will be kept safe to life eternal. Jesus often dwelt on this (Matt. x, 39; xvi, 26; Luke ix, 25-26). It was needed then; it is still. "I have made money, achieved success, won fame. I lived for that, and I gained my object." Many feel and say so; but they have gained nothing else; they have lost their real life—their souls. "Hate," of course, is a strong word for love less than, as in the reference to "loving father and mother," etc. (Luke xiv, 26). This is the deep inward truth which early and late superstition twisted into self-torment and voluntary starvation. Monks won fame and honors by ostentatious fasting, not the things Jesus thought of.

V. 26. There is some peculiar fitness in the words, "any man," when we think of the Greeks. If any man, Jew or Greek, desires to serve me, the way is to follow me, do as I do, imitate me, deny self, make sacrifices for others; then where I go he will come at length. (See John xvii, 24 and I Thess. iv, 17.) If any man, Jew or Greek, barbarian, Scythian, bond or free, will serve me, him will the (see Revelation) Father honor. The way to have honor at the hand of the Father is to be servant and follower of his Son.

V. 27. All this recalls vividly the coming sufferings. "Now is my soul troubled." He saw all that was coming as we cannot. "What shall I say?" This is the expression of the human apprehension and bewilderment of the man of sorrows. He sets us an example. "Call upon me in the day of trouble," says God. (See Ps. lxxv, 15.) "Save me from this hour," so human nature shrinks from the suffering; but then Jesus recalls, "But for this cause came I unto this hour." Some have read, "Shall I say save me from this hour?" No; for this cause I came unto this hour. Our reading is the better. He has before him the great thing thought of from the beginning. He is to be "Christ crucified." He is to make his soul an offering for sin, if he is to see his seed. So, rising above self and thinking of the Father's honor, he says:

(V. 28), "Father, glorify thy name." It is the victory of trust and faithfulness over fear and self in every form. It is the highest type of the martyr spirit, and the Father honors it. Here comes a significant fact—a voice from heaven loud like thunder, which Jesus and the disciples heard and understood. "I have both glorified it," in the witnessing to the Jews of our Lord's ministry, and will glorify it in the witnessing "again" to the Gentiles, of whom the Greeks are types.

V. 29 is instructive. The multitude heard the awe-inspiring sounds, but to them they were but thunder. So it is now. God's voice in creation, providence and Scripture believers can hear and profit by; but to the multitude these are from natural causes, "laws of nature" or of man. John in the book of Revelation gets his figures and descriptions from foregoing Scriptures. See Rev. viii, 5, "thunderings" and voices. The more intelligent took the words for an angel's voice.

V. 30. Our Lord explains this voice as like that at his baptism; it came, he knew, not for his sake but for theirs, and (V. 31) it suggests "judgment." The world under sin was under wrath. While law was

unsatisfied and man in rebellion, the prince of this world had a sort of right in it, for man, to whom the world was given, had yielded to him. But law is about to be satisfied; Satan's claim is to be deprived of any show of weight. This is to be done on account of which a holy God can, without compromise, receive and save unholy men. So the "prince of this world" shall be cast out. His title shall be overthrown. Of course the "now" of v. 31 is the "hour" of v. 27. Probably "the Greeks" suggest this truth also. The Jews owned God. All the rest of men disowned him. Now shall all the earth, all races and nations, come to be his Israel, and shall cast off the "prince of this world."

Vs. 31, 32 come naturally in this connection. The "lifting up" is on the cross. The "if" expresses no doubt, but certainty, of an issue, drawing all men, Jews and Gentiles, "unto myself." He is lifted up in true preaching, Sabbath school teaching, in good books, and the manner of it Jesus spoke. (See John xiv, 22.) Even the mode of it had a certain extra-Jewish character. The Jews would have stoned him; but they were under the Romans, and they put him in the character of an enemy of Caesar. The Romans crucified. The world was represented in the deed. The heathen (Romans) hated and the people (Jews) imagined a vain thing (Ps. li, 1). Of that vanity we have an illustration in

V. 34. "Who thought from the law" (the Scriptures, John x, 34) "that the Christ abideth forever" (See Ps. 72; Dan. vii, 14, as specimens). "What then do you mean about being lifted up?" they ask in scorn, adding, "Who is this Son of man?" The words need no explanation. They were not in a temper to be enlightened. So Jesus warns them, in the last words as a public teacher that John records.

Vs. 35, 36. He says in effect, The light will be only yours for a little while. While ye have it walk in it, for if not you are in darkness, and you know that a man walking so does not know what is before him. Then, to make the meaning plain, he adds, While ye have the light believe in it, be guided by it, that ye may be the children of light, a phrase they understood. (See Luke xvi, 8.) He refers not to his early departure, but to the shortness of the day of grace. Death would soon come to them. They loved the darkness, unhappily. Going on so they would go down into darkness forever. So saying he departed and did hide himself from them. To Bethany he is supposed again to have gone.

Holger Danske.
Holger the Dane sits dreaming ever,
There in Kronenburg, close by the sea,
Centuries pass, but he moveth him never,
What unto him are the things that be?

Sounds of strife have no tumult to waken,
What needs he of the power of war?
Battles are lost and thrones are shaken,
Calmly he sleepeth by Helsingör.

Holger the Dane, clad in armor of might,
In Kronenburg castle, close by the sea,
Sits and dreams till his beard is white,
And growth through the table down to his knee.

Denmark he sees in his dreams forever;
All things he knoweth that happen there;
Yet deep in his sleep, and he waketh him never,
We hear not his feet on the silent stair.

Holger the Dane will one day awaken
In Kronenburg castle, close by the sea,
When Denmark seems lost, and has hope forsaken,
Then will the time of his waking be.

When the sound of his footstep ringeth
Loud on the stair from that chamber deep,
Well we know that he victory bringeth,
Wakened at last from that long, long sleep.

To Holger the Dane, each yuletide night,
In Kronenburg castle, close by the sea,
There cometh from heaven an angel bright,
To bid him sleep on in the year to be.

Still we know he will one day waken
From that deep sleep on the northern shore;
Well we know we are not forsaken,
There he is watching by Helsingör.

—Florence Penock.

A certain Union general, who was more distinguished for gallantry in the field than for the care he lavished in personal cleanliness, complained to Judge Joe Barnard of the suffering he endured from rheumatism. That learned and humorous judge undertook to prescribe a remedy.

"You must destroy your servant," he said to the general, "to place every morning by your bedside a tub three parts filled with warm water. You should then get into the tub, and having provided yourself with plenty of yellow soap, you must rub your whole body with it, immersing yourself occasionally in the water, and at the end of a quarter of an hour the process concludes by wiping yourself dry with towels, and scrubbing your person with a fleshbrush."

"Why," said the general, after a few moments' reflection upon what he had just heard, "this seems to me nothing more nor less than washing yourself."

"Well," rejoined the judge, "it is open to that objection."

—New York Evening Post.

Why is it,
That the sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla continues to grow so rapidly increasing rate? It is—

1st: Because of the positive curative value of Hood's Sarsaparilla itself.

2d: Because of the conclusive of remarkable cures effected by it, unsurpassed and seldom equalled by any other medicine. Send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., for book containing many statements of cures.

The pain banisher is a name applied to St. Jacob's Oil, by the millions who have been cured of rheumatism and neuralgia by its use.

NATURAL GAS.—The boring at the Port-ted well has now reached a depth of 404 feet.—The first 122 feet of water was through the drift, followed by 233 feet into the Trenton limestone, and the drill is still at work in the Trenton. The average depth of the Trenton throughout the state is about 200 feet. The work will be continued through the Trenton. In hopes of finding gas in some more previous strata below it.—*Mendota Bulletin.*

Ode to the Buffalo Girl.
Will the Buffalo girl come out to-night
And dance by the light of the moon?
On the elevator tower it flickers bright,
The lunar orb of June;
And an undressed poet can dance as light
As a fly in silver shoon.

O Buffalo girl with the wealthy pop,
And the flour-mills huge and high,
There's a wonderful charm, to which poets
Drop,
In your tender azure eye;
I could rhyme for you with never a stop
To the saccharine by and by.

O Buffalo girl, your great big lake
Is a duck pond beside my heart,
That throbs and throbs till it's nigh to
break,
And 'tis you that have caused it smart.
O rise and give the eternal shake
To the fate that keeps us apart!

O Buffalo girl come out to-night
And alope by the light of the moon!
And a Wagner car shall aid our flight,
As we skip 'neath the sky of June;
And your parents will probably do what's
right,
And come down with the scads full soon.
—Puck's Annual.

Relieved at Last.
For thirty years I have been afflicted
With scrofula. I had scrofulous sores
eyes and white swelling in one knee and
ulcers on both legs. My legs troubled me
for thirty-four years, more or less, and
twice mortification set in. I changed doc-
tors twelve times during the period but re-
ceived no permanent benefit from their
treatment. I spent all the money I could
get, and almost gave up in despair, for I
grew worse continually. About four or
five years ago I commenced to take Swift's
Specific. My strength began to improve
with the first bottle. I have taken in all
about forty bottles. My legs, which were
a mass of sores for more than thirty years,
are now entirely cured up, and have been
for about three years. I feel strong and
healthy, and am today sound and well as
any man. I owe my restoration to health
and prospect for a new lease on life to S.
S. I am a living testimony to the vir-
tues of this wonderful medicine.

STEPHEN CLARK (col.), Covington, Ga.
Feb. 29, 1886.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases
mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, At-
lanta, Ga. 157 W. 23d St., N. Y.

It Was a Good Night for Beer.
"On the night of July 3 last," said a
traveling man at the Palmer House "I was
a passenger by a Pennsylvania train out of
New York. Being thirsty I went forward
to the buffet car before the train left Jersey
City to get a bottle of beer, but was aston-
ished to hear the porter exclaim:

"You're too late, sah; not a bottle left in
deah. Man came here few minutes ago
an' says, 'he, 'how much beer you got?'
'Fo' dozen bottles,' says I. 'Himml! is dot
all?' says he; 'gif me six bottles an' put
six mo' on de ice.' Den he took his bottles
and went away. In a minute anuddah man
come in. 'How much beer you got?' says
he. 'Three dozen bottles,' says I. 'Him-
mel, vos dot all? Gif me fo' bottles an' put
eight mo' on de ice fo' me.' Den he went
away. In anuddah minute two mo' men
came in an' quired how much beer I had
an' engaged the rest of it. Da's been
a-comin' fo' beer ever since, sah. Why,
boss, if I had fo' hundred bottles I could
sell 'em all out befo' we get to Philadelphia.
De Theodo' Thomas Awkestra is on dis
train in two special cars.'"

Ladies.
Will find relief from their costiveness,
swimming in the head, colic, sour stomach,
headache, kidney troubles, etc., by taking
a dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator after
dinner or supper, so as to move the bowels
once a day. Mothers will have better
health and the babies will grow more ro-
bust by using the Regulator. If an infant
shows signs of colic nothing like a few
drops in water for relief.

A fashionably-dressed lady, who had
seen younger years, entered a public library
the other day, and approaching the chief
librarian, said, "I want something to read,
and don't know exactly how to describe the
kind of book that would suit me. I guess
you will be able to suit me," was the reply.
"Something lively, eh?" "Yes—something
you know, that—er—well, that would be
exactly suitable for a young girl." "Mary,"
cried the chief to an assistant, "French
novel for a woman of 35."—*Exchange Ar-
gus.*

A bottle of Atholpines enabled me,
after suffering intensely from rheumatism,
to be up, and in two or three days I was in
my store attending to my business. I have
recommended it to others. John Wagner,
dealer in groceries, 142 Larabee St., Chi-
cago, Ill.

Young Women of Color.—I'll thank you
for five cents worth of black lead."

Drug Clerk—"Do you wish to use it as a
toilet powder?"

Malaria from the undrained Pontine
marshes, near Rome, is a terror to travellers.
Ayer's Ague Cure is an effectual protection
from the disease, and a cure for those who
have become its victims. It works just as
effectually in all malarial districts on this
side of the sea. Try it.

Young Featherly was a guest at Sunday
dinner, and was somewhat amused because
Bobby complained of there being no ice
cream for desert.

"The weather is rather cold for ice
cream, Bobby," he said, "ice cream is for
nice when the weather is hot."

"You like it in cold weather," grunted
Bobby.

"Well, I don't,"

"Well," said Bobby, as if dismissing the
subject, "all I know is that sister Clara says
it's a cold day when you buy any. Ma,
can't I have another piece of pie?"

Rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous
headache will succumb to Tongaline. It
never fails. The Sumter Drug Co., of Pu-
laski, Tenn., were the first to introduce it
in their section. They say it gives entire
satisfaction.

There was a commotion in the dimly
lighted parlor, and a moment later, when
Maud's papa entered, Maud was sitting de-
murely in one corner of the room while
Maud's George occupied another.

"Well, George, how do you come on
now-a-days?" greeting the old gentleman,
cheerily.

"Oh, I guess I've been holding my own,"
replied Maud's George, with a smile.

"So, so, been holding your own, you say?"
Assumed proprietorship already, eh? and
she was willing to be held, I'll war-
rant. Well, well, times haven't changed
much in twenty-five years it seems," and
the old man chuckled, while Maud blush-
ed, and George and the lamp tried to draw
out of sight.

PITTSBURGH'S GLASS INDUSTRY.
From a workman, Pittsburgh's Industries,
by Mr. George H. Thurston, we extract
the following:

The fame of Pittsburgh glass in the near
future seems likely to surpass its reputation
in the past as greatly as its beauty, clear-
ness and brilliancy under its production
heretofore. For a period of nearly 100
years the manufacture of glass has been a
noted industry of Pittsburgh, and to-day
the third generation of glass makers are
busy increasing the reputation of Pitts-
burgh glass, and educating a fourth gen-
eration in the art. Ninety years ago this es-
sential to dwelling houses was first made
in this vicinity, the celebrated Albert Gal-
latin establishing a factory for its produc-
tion at Geneva, on the Monongahela river,
in 1797. It has always been accepted, how-
ever, that this factory was built in 1787.

In 1795 there was a small window glass
factory of eight pots established on the
west side of the Monongahela river, known
as "Scott's," which made three boxes at a
blowing, using wood as fuel. The window
glass house of General O'Hara is generally
cited as the pioneer in Pittsburgh glass
works, but it was not in the process of con-
struction until the summer of 1797. In
1810 bottles and window glass were made
in three factories to the value of \$46,000.

Today there are 15 window glass firms
operating 29 factories with 286 pots and
employing 175 hands. The wages of the
men are about \$1,350,000. The area of
ground occupied by the works is 48 acres
and the value of the grounds, buildings
and machinery in the plant is over \$2,000,000.

There are also 14 firms making table
ware. They operate 32 factories with 340
pots and employ an average of 3,000 men,
whose annual average wages will be about
\$1,375,000. The area of ground occupied is
22 acres, and the value of the ground
and plants is \$1,550,000.

Seven firms make glass chimneys. They
operate 11 factories of 134 pots and employ
1,465 hands whose wages will average
\$600,000. Among them is the factory of
Thomas Evans & Co., which is the largest
chimney factory in the world. The chim-
ney factories occupy seven acres of ground,
the value of which, together with the
plants, is half a million dollars. They
turn out an average of 30,000,000 lamp
chimneys a year, besides a large quantity
of candy jars, reflectors, lantern globes, etc.

The total value of their product is about
\$1,100,000.

There are also four flint (vial and bottle
or drug) glass manufacturers, having
10 factories, 104 pots, and employing about
800 hands, whose wages will average
\$475,000. The works occupy eight acres,
and the capital invested is \$400,000.

The making of green and black bottles
for beer and other liquids, fruit jars and
similar articles is what is technically
known in the trade as green glass works.
In this branch there are 8 firms operating
11 factories with 80 pots. They employ
about 950 hands, whose wages average
\$365,000. The capital invested is about
\$700,000.

Stained and tinted glass for windows has
been made in Pittsburgh since 1852, when
when its manufacture was established by
William Nelson. There are to-day three
establishments for the production of this
article, and the progress has been greater
in the workmanship than in the product,
although that has increased nearly 1,000
per cent. About \$100,000 of work is
turned out a year. The three establish-
ments employ about 65 men, whose wages
average about \$35,000 a year. There are
two manufacturers of glass signs and drug-
gist's ware. They employ 35 hands, and
manufacture product to the value of \$75,000,
paying out wages to about \$15,000.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.—Corn is the only
food crop which remains in serious doubt,
and the odds seriously mass in favor of a
large yield. Kansas, one of the most im-
portant corn states in the Union, has had
its drought relieved by timely showers dur-
ing the last week, and there is now every
prospect of a crop of this cereal large
enough to continue cheap food for another
year. Wheat, it becomes more and more
certain, will equal last year's supply, and
the week's advice about foreign crops
render improbable any large addition to
the foreign demand. The English crop
will probably pull up to a fair harvest, and
the French deficiency in wheat of 28,000,
000 bushels or so promises no large demand
on this country. Supplies outside of the
United States and Russia tell much the
same story, and there is at present no pros-
pect that the coming crop year will see
any larger export of cereals than the last.

For the Atlantic coast, this simply means
that the coming year will see substantially
unchanged the trade conditions of the past
year, in which a large traffic has been car-
ried on at very fair wages to labor, very
favorable prices to the buyer, and the
smallest possible margin of profit to the
capitalist. The is a strong impression
abroad that the coming six months is to
see the last change for the better. This
may take place, but two facts work steadily
against any increase in profits. One is the
growth in imports as prices lessen abroad
and manufacturers in England, Germany
and France find themselves compelled to
sell somewhat in the United States. The
result is a steady increase in merchandise
imports relative to our exports. The totals
in hundreds of millions of merchandise
exports and imports for the last six fiscal
years, ending with June are as follows:

'80-1	'81-2	'82-3	'83-4	'84-5	'85-6
Exports	\$282	\$270	\$283	\$240	\$242
Imports	642	724	723	667	577

The difference here between the busi-
ness done in the first year and the last is
only too apparent. It is of even more ser-
ious consequence that, while in the case of
exports both value and quantity are greatly
reduced, the imports show a great increase
in quantity, while the total value is little
below the average of recent years. The
practical result is that, while the value of
our exports in 1885-6 is a much smaller
reward than in 1880-1 for the labor expend-
ed on the capital employed in producing
the cereals, provisions, cotton, and petro-
leum exported, the imports now represent
a much sharper competition with the labor
and capital engaged in the production of
like articles at home than six years ago.

At the same time, the competition of the
South and West with the manufacturers of
New England and the Middle States is
steadily increasing. It is noticeable, for
instance, that the demand made for a re-
classification of domestic dry goods by the
trunk line pool is based upon the fact that
the competition of Western mills renders
the high first-class freight rates a prohibi-
tory tariff on the products of the Eastern
mills. The trifling changes in the returns
of the New York city banks, shown by the
aggregates published Saturday, the slug-
gish changes in price, and the absence of
any striking trade changes during the last
week all reflect the dullness of a midsum-
mer week. For the present, the immediate
record of trade shows no serious change.

Philadelphia Press, July 26.

For chapped hands, face and lips, use
Koderma. 25 cents, of E. Y. Griggs.

Care for the Children

Children feel the debility of the changing
seasons, even more than adults, and they be-
come cross, peevish, and uncontrollable.
The blood should be cleansed and the system
invigorated by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.
"Last Spring my two children were vaci-
nated. Soon after, they broke all out with run-
ning sores, so dreadful I thought I should lose
them. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them com-
pletely; and they have been healthy ever
since. I do feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla
saved my children to me." Mrs. C. L.
THOMPSON, West Warren, Mass.

Purify the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by
three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of
remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the
process of securing the active medicinal
qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual
strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown.
Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system,
purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and
seems to make me over." J. L. THOMPSON,
Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and
is worth its weight in gold." I. BARKINGTON,
120 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made
only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Second Hand Lumber

Enough for a Building 18x24
feet, already framed.

Sills, studs, rafters, joists, sheathing, siding, and 2
inch plank for the floor. Just the thing for a good barn
or one-story house. Will sell the lumber at a bargain
to get it out of the way.

M. OSMAN,
East Ottawa.

H. C. STRAWN'S

Lumber Yard

AND PLANING MILL.

Near the Illinois River Bridge.

OTTAWA MARBLE WORKS

EMIL KUYL

(SUCCESSOR TO BALDWIN & KUYL.)

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

Marble and Granite.

Original Designs

Best Grade of Stock

Fine Workmanship

Bottom Prices

Yard on Clinton Street, opposite Jones's Carriage Shop

OTTAWA, ILLINOIS.

GEO. W. RAVENS,

Passage Tickets,

Foreign Exchange,

AND

Insurance Business.

IF MONEY TO LOAN.

East corner Postoffice Block, Ottawa, Ill.

The Line selected by the U. S. Gov't

to carry the Fast Mail.

Burlington

Route

C. B. & O. R. R.

The Only Through Line, with its own track, between

CHICAGO, PEORIA or DENVER